

HIV/AIDS among African-Americans in Georgia

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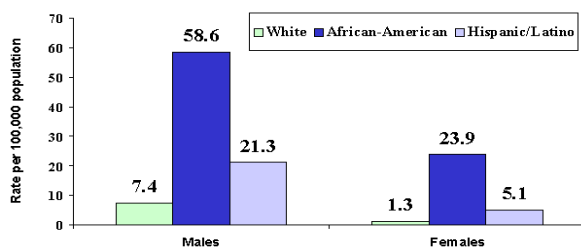
According to the 2000 United States Census, African-Americans were 12 percent of the United States population and 29 percent of the total population in Georgia. Georgia is one of the top five states in the number of African-Americans in the United States.

Minorities in the United States have many more incidences of diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, infant mortality and HIV/AIDS than whites. The rate of adult/adolescent AIDS cases in 2002 in the United States was 76.4 per 100,000 for African-Americans. The rate for whites was 7.0 per 100,000. In Georgia, the rate of adult/adolescent AIDS cases was 40.3 per 100,000 for African-Americans in 2002, and 4.3 per 100,000 for whites.

Racial and ethnic health disparities in the United States are not primarily due to heredity or genetic traits, but historical inequalities and injustices, social behaviors, and culture.

Source: United States Census Bureau (2000), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2002), and Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (December 2003).

Diagnosed Adult/Adolescent
AIDS Rates per 100,000 Population by
Race/Ethnicity and Gender
Georgia, 2002



The rate of adult/adolescent AIDS cases for African-American males (58.6 per 100,000) was 8 times that of white males (7.4 per 100,000) in Georgia in 2002. African-American females (23.9 per 100,000) had a rate of almost twenty times that of white females (1.3 per 100,000) in 2002.

Source: Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (December 2003)

It's a Fact

Of the 13,007 people living with AIDS in Georgia as of December 2003, 69 percent (9,006) were African-Americans.

Although African-Americans are 29 percent of Georgia's population, they represented 64 percent of cumulative AIDS cases and 75 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2002.

Of the total number of African-American AIDS cases reported in 2002 in Georgia, 31 percent were female, compared to 15 percent among Hispanics/Latinos and 15 percent among whites.

Thirty percent of the 983 African-American AIDS cases in 2002 in Georgia reported men who have sex with men (MSM) as their mode of HIV exposure, followed by heterosexual contact (17 percent), and injection drug use (7 percent).

There were 4,557 active clients on the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) in Georgia as of September 2003. African-Americans represented 63 percent of clients on ADAP in Georgia. The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) provides medications for the treatment of HIV disease and is funded through Title II of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act.

Source: Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (December 2003), and Georgia Division of Public Health, AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (September 2003).

For more information on HIV/AIDS statistics, contact the Georgia Office of Minority Health's HIV/AIDS TAKE Project at (404) 463-8957 or visit www.communityhealth.state.ga.us